As I returned from the grove in which he made his

Greensboro speech, I found gathered in front of the

hotel a considerable crowd of men in the center of which

was an Englishman talking excitedly in the broad Yerk-

shire brogue. He was a stranger to nearly every one

present and I did not learn from his conversation what

his politics were. He said that he left Eugland about 20

years ago and had lived in Canada until within nine

months. Last Pall he came to North Carolina, a perfect

stranger and bought a plantation in an adjoining county,

paying cash for it. His neighbors said that it was one of the poorest farms in that section of North

Carolina. His family consisted of 12 persons, two of

whom were boys, 14 and 15 years of age respectively. Without hiring any labor, the three had planted and

eared for to the present time 55 seres of land. His crops were corn, cotton, tobacco, and Irish potatoes. Every-

thing was in the best of order, and his plantation now

clothing his large family. Besides all this, a more kindly

disposed, hospitable people he never knew. They

treated him exactly as though he had been born and brought up among them; and in the nine months he

had spent in North Carelina he had become as much at

tached to his neighbors as during the 18 years he had

spent in Canada. In the same crowd was a Quaker Rad-

ical Republican from Maine who had settled in the State

since the war. He attempted to defend Mr. Boutwell

by saying that he did not understand him to assert

vailing in the North and in Europe was well founded.

Everybody else in the crowd agreed that he

had said er shatically that it was no delusion. Several

of the citizens then appealed to the Quaker for his testi-

mony on this point, and he was, after some hesitation,

forced to admit that the people here will welcome any

who come here as they would go West, to live, and to contribute to the prosperity of the South. The Quaker,

however, modified his answer by saying that there was

a feeling abroad that a man who worked for his living

was not quite as good as one who did not, and that he

had not been invited to the houses of his Conservative

neighbors as often as it would have been pleasant to ac-

cept such invitations. The reply was that there were

people everywhere, in the North as well as in the South,

who look upon labor as degrading, but that it was not so

regarded by the best people in North Carolina any more

than in New-York. One portion of Mr. Doolittle's

speeches which has never failed to call forth the most

learty applause has been that in which he told the

people of Horace Greeley's untiring industry from his

SOUTHERN HOSPITALITY TOWARD REPUBLICANS AND THE

MILITARY.

That a man is not necessarily ostracized in the South

because he is a Republican, I have been assured by lead-

visited, and seen illustrated in this place. There are,

residing in Charlotte, two gentlemen, natives of the

State, who, after the close of the war, became Republi

cans. They are both men of culture, wealth, and good

social standing in the community. They associate on

equal terms with their Liberal fellow-citizens, and

receive the same treatment as though they were Democrats. I saw this illustrated yesterday.

The officers'of the new Richmond and Atlanta Rail-

road invited a company of about forty ladies and gentie-

men of Charlotte to a pic-nic excursion to the end of the

track, about 30 miles south-west of here. Of the whole

company, the only ones who had ever been Republicans

were one of these gentlemen and The Tribune corre-

spondent. I watched the company in their treatment of

the former in order to detect, if possible, any difference

of bearing toward him. There was none, The ladies

smiled as sweetly upon him as upon any one in the party,

and the gentlemen were as polite and attentive to his

wants. In fact, as a North Carolinian said to me, last

evening, people who come to this State to live, will find

their social level as quick as they will in any Northern

State, and an honest man's politics will not exclude him

from any circle to which the door would be open,

were they different. Before leaving this topic,

wish to say a word about the feeling of the people of

North Carolina toward the military stationed in the

principal towns of the State. At Raleigh, the people

spoke very kindly of the officers and men and did no

seem in the least annoyed by their presence. I was as sured that the officers were all "Greeley men." I did

not inquire whether the ladies of Raleigh are in the habit

of calling upon the officers' wives, and don't know what

sort of social treatment they receive. At another town

in which I stopped, one of the officers assured me that

nothing but the presence of the military kept the people in order; that they were all a set of rebels at

heart and that they would not treat a Republican

with common decency. He had been in the town

disturbance should occur he might march his company

into the town and suppress it. I have purposely omitted

the names and stations of these officers, as it is very de

strable not to rouse any more hard feelings between the

people and the military than already exist, but I doubt

if the people of any Massachusetts town would submit as quietly to the substitution of the military for the civil

power. I ought to add that in the town which is thus to

vote under the very bayonets of the United States troops,

there has never been a disturbance since the war, nor

loes anybody pretend that Ku-Klux outrages have ever

been committed in the county, or that any attempt has

FREE SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTH.

To answer Mr. Boutwell's charge that the Conserva-

ives of North Carolina are opposed to free schoools, it

souly necessary to refer to the facts. The Republican

Legislature came into power October 1, 1868. During the

two years of their rule there was received for the educa -

tional fund \$603,783.78, of which only \$38,981.86 was spent

for public schools. The remainder was lent to pay mem

bers of the Legislature, lent to the University, or in-

vested in special tax bonds, which were bought at par,

hough they were worth only from sixteen to forty cents in a dollar at that time, and have now no market value

power, the school fund was \$229,990, of which \$175,000 was spent for the support of schools for that year, and the most of the remainder was used in paying debts left after the Republicans went out of power.

THE JEFF, DAVIS BAIL BOND.

The first writ of habeas corpus applied for

by the counsel of Jefferson Davis having been refused by

Judge Underwood, Mr. Davis remained in the keeping of the military, at Fortress Monroe, having been in custody

since April 19, 1865. On the 13th of May, 1867, in obec

ence to another writ of habeus corpus, which was granted

by Underwood, Mr. Davis was brought into court at

Richmond. Charles O'Conor appeared in his behalf and Mr. Evarts represented the United States. Mr. Evarts

provided the security was adequate. The names of the

sureties were severally called and they repaired to the

Clerk's desk and signed the following paper, whereupon

the prisoner was discharged:

The condition of this recognizance is such that if the said Jefferson Davis shall in proper person well and truly appear at the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, to be held at Richmend. In the said District, on the fourth Monday of November mext, at the opening of the Court on that day, and then and there appear from day to day, and stand to, ablde, and perform winatever shall be then and there ordered and adjudged in respect to him by said Court, and not depart from the said Court without the leave of the said Court in that behalf first had and obtained, then the said recognizance to become yold, otherwise to remain in full force.

Taken and acknowledged this Thirteenth day of May, 1867.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HORACE GREELEY, New-York.

R. BARTON HAXALL, Richmond.
ISAAC DAVENPORT, Richmond.
ARRAHAM WARWICK, Richmond.
GUSTAVUS A. MYERS, Richmond.
WILLIAM M. CRUMP, Richmond.
JOHN A. MEREDITH, Richmond.
JOHN A. MEREDITH, Richmond.
WILLIAM H. LYONS, Richmond.
JOHN MINOR BOTTS, Virginia.
THOMAS W. DOSWELL, Virginia.
JAMES THOMAS, Jr., Richmond.
HORACE F. CLARK, New York.

THE MISSISSIPPI COTTON CROP GREATLY DAM-

AGED.

Jackson, Miss., July 22 .- The Clarion of to-

morrow will publish authentic accounts from all parts of Mississippi showing that the cotton-worm has already

appeared throughout the State, and that very great damage is being done to the cotton crop. Besides the worm excessive rains are doing much harm in some scelling of the State.

made no objection to the release of Mr. Davis on

the prisoner was discharged:

been made to intimidate voters at any election.

citizens in every place in North Carolina I have

the impression which he represented as pre-

sed to not him \$100 in cash, besides feeding and

NEW-YORK TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1872.

Vol. XXXII No. 9,765.

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE ADMINISTRATION CAMPAIGN. GRANT MEETING AT GREENSBORO-SPEECHES OF SENATOR WILSON, EX-GOV. HARRIMAN, AND OTHERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] GREENSBORO, July 22,-Senator Wilson, ex-Gov. Harriman of New-Hampshire, and J. W. Warwick of New-York, addressed an assemblage here to-day, in the Court-house, composed of about 200 blacks and 100 whites. Two-thirds of the latter were Democrats. Harriman led off. His speech was made up of extracts taken from The Tribune on Southern affairs, interspersed with poetical and scriptural quotations, all intended please the negroes. He was followed by J. H. Warwick, who delighted his colored audience by teiling them a long chain of stale ancedotes. Senator Wilson was next introduced. He spoke for nearly half an hour, and avoided all allusions to national or State affairs, as did all the other speakers, culogized the Radical party, advised Democrats and colored men to vote against Greeley, told the negroes to remember who made them free, and gave them civil and political rights, that their vote was n trust to the National Republican party, and that to sell it, give it away, or to triffe with it, would be a crime against God, a crime against themselves, and a crim against country. Referring to the State election, he said that the Republicans must carry the State. Should Democrats triumph it would encourage Democrats all ever the Union to place a heavy burden upon the shoul-ders of President Grant and Republicans. On the other hand a Republican victory would give a quarter of a million additional votes to Gen. Grant. The meeting was certainly nothing to encourage Republicans. The garee advertisling a few years ago would have brought together several thousand negroes. Now they very wisely remain at home. The Democratic County Executive Committee asked permission for the Hon. N. G. For her of North Carolina to reply, but Wilson refused. The Conservatives feel sanguine of success on the first of

SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S UNFORTUNATE STATEMENTS.

SLIGHT EFFECT OF HIS SPEECH-IGNORANCE OF THE NEGROES-TREATMENT OF IMMIGRANTS -UNNECESSARY MILITARY COERCION-SOUTH-

ERN FREE SCHOOLS.

IPROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 20 .- Secretary Boutwell's speeches in this State will have no perceptible effect upon the election, either in August or in November. The people, both in this city and at Greensboro, lis ened to him respectfully, but his topics were so badly chosen that he either failed to interest his audiences, or else he offended them by showing that he knew nothing of their temper and desires. The colored portion of his bearers could not understand his figures, and the white portion cared nothing for them, while the latter felt that they were being grossly misrepresented in regard to the welcome they give to immigrants and their attitude on the question of education. I have heard very little said, either in Charlotte or Greensboro, about Mr. Boutwell's ing to the people who heard him. Not one negro in ten knows the difference between \$1,000 and \$1,000,000, or which is the greater. To prove this I have only to relate what took place in one of the Eastern Congress Districts of North Carolina, only last week. The Con-servative and Grant Republican candidates were holding a joint discussion before an audience composed mostly of negroes. The Conservative speaker, in referring to the rascalities of the last Repub lican Legislature, charged with considerable emphasis that it had stolen or allowed to be stolen twenty-five millions of dollars. The Grant Republican orator, following immediately after, was unable to deny this accusa unnoticed, and so, presuming upon the ignorance of his audience, he said: "Now, fellow-citizens, you are teld that the last Republican Legislature stole \$25,000,000! Well, what if they didf The Democratic Legislature last year spent two hundred and fifty thousand dollars—what do you think of that ?" Every colored man present yelled in applause, and the Conservative candidate knowing that it was impossible to make his audience understand that 25,000,000 was greater than 250,000, was obliged to allow his opponent to gain an important advantage over ered man in either of Mr. Boutwell's audiences who understood any better what he was talking about when he referred to the nation's finances than he would have referred to the nation's linances that the does not be supposed to the nation's linances that the does had be spoken in Greek or Hebrew. The white men had be spoken in Greek or Hebrew. The white men his wife, I asked the commandant of one post-bow long he expected to remain. He didn't know, but supposed from what he heard from Washington, but supposed from what he heard from Washington. them at all, say that their value depends entirely upon the confidence they have in Mr. Boutwell's integrity. If he is an honest man, as most of them be Heve he is, then his figures are worthy of examination but, they add, a dishonest Secretary might easily make as taverable an exhibit. One thing that seemed to shake the confidence of the people of Greensboro in what the Secretary said on this point was the fact that though he asserted that the Government had lost only about \$50,000 by defalcations in the Internal Revenue Bureau by officers appointed by Grant, every one who heard him knew that the late Collector of that District, whose office bad been in that very town, had stolen \$167,000.

THE SOUTH NOT OPPOSED TO IMMIGRATION. used the most discussion was that in which he resecred to the attitude of the Democratic party of the Bouth in regard to immigrants and free schools. I think he must have modified a littic, in his speech in Charotte, what he said on this point in Greensboro, I did not hear him here, but come to this conclusion from conversations with many of the citizens who did. At Greensboro, after referring to the impression that is abroad in the North and in Europe that the Democrats of the South are opposed to immigration and to the establishment of free schools, he said emphatically that this idea was not a delusion. Tids unfortunate sentence was enough to turn every Conservative in his audience against him, and there was not a waite Grant Republic can there who resides in the State who did not know that the charge was false. It was only another instance of that systematic misrepresentation of the Southern people in which Grant's newspapers and oraters have so long been engaged, but they thought they had a right to expect a man holding the position Secre utwell does, would not do them this injustice. The South is sick and tired of carpet-baggers, it is true. They want no more adventurers from the North, who come here for no purpose but, by their influence with the ignorant blacks, to gain possession of the offices and rob the people of their hard earned wealth. They want no more Littlefields or Bullocks or Scotts. But their are wide open to receive anybody who comes here to live and to help them develop their splendid resources. This latter class they do not call "carpetbaggers," no matter where they come from or what their ing brains, capital, or labor which he proposes to emplo; legitimately, will find as many and as warm friends as will meet with in any Northern State. Everywhere have I seen proofs of this during the short time I have been in the State, and even before I reached its borders At Norfolk I unexpectedly met an acquaintance from the North, the sou of a New-England Quaker, and one of the most uncompromising anti-Slavery men before the war I ever knew. The young man has been no less decided in his opinions than his father, and though he will probably vote the Liberal ticket in Nowember, has, until within a few months, been a supporter of the Grant Administration. He went to Nor felk about 18 months ago to engage in the cotton commission business, and has resided there constantly ever since. In conversation with him, I inquired about his treatment by the people of Norfolk. He replied that it had been very cordial. There were in the city, he said, a few families who, despite their broken fortunes, and sometimes extreme poverty, preferred to do nothing but live in shabby gentility and brood over the past, with making any effort to improve their condition in the fature. These were the only remnants of the "F. F. V.'s" of Norfolk, and the exclusiveness which the women of this closs, especially preserved, was one which no Northern man would care to penetrate. With this ex-

DISSENT FROM MR. BOUTWELL'S STATEMENT. But Secretary Boutwell had in the very audience

ception, he found the people of Norfolk as ready to lavite him to their houses, and extend to him every

social courtesy, as the people of any Northern city

before him living evidences that the charge he made

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE SESSION OF THE GENEVA TRIBUNAL YES-TERDAY—THE CASE OF THE FLORIDA UNDER CONSIDERATION-CLAIMS IN THE CASES OF FOUR VESSELS DISMISSED.

GENEVA, Monday, July 22, 1872. The Alabama Claims Arbitration Tribunal reassembled this afternoon at 1:15 o'clock, and after re-maining in session until 4 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow. It is generally understood in Geneva that the Tribunal of Arbitration first took up, and has now under consideration, the case of the privateer Florida.

The claims for damages caused by the vessels Boston Sailie, Jeff Davis, Joy, and Music, have been dismissed by the Arbitrators. The demurrer of Great Britain con cerning the other vessels is overruled. The case of the Florida was concluded to-day. The decision, it is be lieved, awards \$2,500,000 damages for her depredations The Board took up the case of the Alabama to-day.

THE ASSAMANTS OF THE KING SUPPOSED TO BE HIRED INSTRUMENTS OF A POLITICAL CON-SPIRACY-MORE INCIDENTS OF THE ATTACK.

MADRID, Monday, July 22, 1872. A large sum of money was found on the erson of one of the prisoners who was engaged in the attempt to take the life of King Amadeus. This, together with the antecedents of the prisoners, it is be lieved, conclusively establishes the fact that the men had no political feeling which prompted them to attempt the assassination of His Majesty, but were merely hired

instruments of a political conspiracy. Previous to the attempt at assassination the King had received an anonymous communication warning him that his life was in danger. When the attack on the royal party was made, a sharp engagement occurred be King's escort. The King himself was anxious to participate, but was prevented by his attendants. It is generally believed that the persons arrested are the me who assassinated Gen. Prim.

JAPAN.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ASIATIC FLEET-REPORTS FROM REAR-ADMIRAL JENKINS-ACCOUNT OF

HIS RECEPTION BY THE MIKADO. Washington, July 23.—Dispatches from Rear-Admiral Jenkins, commanding the Asiatic fleet, dated Yokohama, June 18, report that on June 10 Admiral Jenkins proceeded to Yedo with the Colorado and Benicia, and on the 14th paid his respects to the Mikado at the Imperial palace. The Mikado expressed himself pleased with the accounts received from his embassy now in America, and especially referred to their reports upon the United States navy-yards visited by them. Admiral Jenkins says it was his intention to sail in a few days for Hakodadi. Gen. Capron, Commissioner of Ag-

days for Hakodadi. Gen. Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture in Japan, being about to proceed to that place upon duties connected with his office, was invited to take passage on the Colorado.

Admiral Jenkins incloses a copy of the addresses which passed between himself and the Mikado of Japan upon the presentation above referred to. The Mikado said: "I am glad to have the pleasure of meeting you, and am happy to see you in Japan. The Embissay now in America inform me of the perfect state of your navy, and report to me that it is in the highest discipline. They were much pleased with the navy-yards, and the pleasure of seeing you calls their report distinctly to my mind." Admiral Jenkins, in reply, said: "I have sought the honor of this presentation upon my arrival in your country, under orders from the President, to command the United States fleet in Asiatic waters, as an officer of a power upon terms of cordial amity and concord with Japan. It affords me profount pleasure to congratulate your Majesty upon the happy condition of peace and prosperity which your country enjoys, and in expressing the hope that your Majesty may live long for the glory and welfare of your people. I have the honor of uttering the friendly sentiments which my Government and countrymen entertain toward you."

MENACING NOTE FROM THE ARGENTINE GOV-

ERNMENT TO BRAZIL-WARLIKE ATTITUDE OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC - HOSTILE PREPARATIONS IN BRAZIL.

ROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] RIO DE JANEIRO, June 24.-Since my last nonthly communication the Brazilians here in the capiother parts of the country) have been worked up to an unusual state of excitement by the publication of a very remarkable note, addressed by the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs to this Government, on the 27th of April last. It is, of course, on the everlasting subject of the Cotegipe treatles, of which I have already had occasion to give you full account. Benor Tejedor seems to be a flery individual, and, in that sense, one of the good old stock. He managed to express himself in the most aggravating way all through his dispatch, not only eaving out all those little soft phrases with which diplomatists are generally accustomed to sugar their pilis, but actually going out of his to make allusions to previous wars that had been waged between the two countries, and alusions, too, that could not help being highly offensive to all patriotic Brazilians; for instance, intimating that the Empire might better respect the Republic, he mentions the battle of Itazuinga. This is the name of a battle fought betwen the Brazilians and Buenos Ayreans on the 20th of February, 1827, and in which the Brazilians were defeated and forced to retreat. Many think that the deliberate purpose this note was to provoke the Empire into declaration of war, and, certainly, judging from the present attitude of the Argentine press, and the more recent action of their Congress upon the subject—a war would not be unwelcome to them. In the Argentine Senate the Committee to which had been presented the recent correspondence with Brazil (including as a part of it the Tejedor note), relative to the Cotegipe treaties, proposed the following minute to be communicated to

Congress has examined with satisfaction the reclama-tion made on account of the treaties lately celebrated separately by Brazil with the Republic of Paragray, and notwithstanding it deplores that this event has impaired the friendly relations which had been consolidated by common efforts and sacrifices, it hopes that the loyalty and rectitude manifested by the Government will con-tribute to secure a solution of the difficulty that shall be consonant with the rights of the allies.

It is said, too, that this minute was prompted by Gen Mitre, who having been appointed special Envoy and Minister of the Argentine Republic to Brazil, to treat in this matter, wanted to be able to refer to some official action of Congress in defense of the course he would pursue. It is also said that Sarmiento wanted to give him a carte blanche, but that Mitre declared emphatically that he would not accept the post without definite instructions. It is not yet positively known that Mitre is coming There has evidently been a difference of opinion about the propriety of sending a minister, or one would have arrived before this. And it is said that at a secret conference held in the Government House at Buenos Ayres. Dr. Quintana (generally understood to be bitterly hostile to Brazil) declared that, inasmuch as the Argentine Republic was not now prepared for war (which might follow at once if Mitre's efforts to arrange the difficulty should prove unsuccessful), it would be prudent not to attempt any solution of the question at present. The press here, generally, have not ceased to publish articles full of indignation at what they style "Argentine inso lence," and the Jornal do Commercio says that with out the withdrawal of Tejedor's note, the Brazilian Government cannot receive Mitre. Another journal urges that the Government should withdraw the Brazilian Legation at Buenos Ayres immediately. We have also a rumor that Magalbacs had already demanded his passports. Meanwhile the Republica of this city con-tinues to publish strong articles against the threatened war with the Argentine Confederation, and retorts on its foes who, from the columns of every other journal except the Reforma, daily shower upon it abuse and invective. from the open and bold defense of their cause made by considerable number. These uniformly hold the ground that Brazil has not only taken advantage of the allies in negotiating the treatles separately, thus violating the terms and spirit of the triple alliances, but has also taken advantage of her prostrate and helpless foe, the little Republic of Paraguay. This, of course, is highly hand, that the Argentine press is united in its support of the Argentine Government. It is reported that 60,000 stands of arms, recently bought in Europe, have just been landed at Buenos Ayres from the English steamer Neva, and that there is now anchored in this harber another yessel, having on board 1s Krapp guns, two of which are 300-pounders, all destined for the same port. Report also comes from Buenes Ayres that the ist bat-

Paraguay, shortly.

The Argentine Congress had, at last accounts, ap proved the Postal Treaty, celebrated with the United States. The first dispatch has been sent over the long talked of Andean telegraphic line from Chili to the Argentine Confederation, but it occupied an entire day in its transmission, there being a gap in the line at the highest point of the Sierra, where the message, being one of 2,600 words, had to be rewritten and transmitted by hand to the next portion of the line. The result seems to have caused much merriment, even here among Brasilian telegraphers. The Argentine Congress have made several grants of land in Patagonia to persons who an ounce their intention of establishing large and flourish

FOREIGN NOTES.

Capt. Cerfbeer, a gentleman of good posion in society, has been tried by court-martial at Versailles and sentenced to death for deserting to the enemy when in command of a company of Mobiles at Pfals-burg, on Nov. 6, 1870. His defense was that he had taken the oath of allegiance to Napoleon III., and that when the Emperor fell he did not consider himself bound to serve. Moreover, at the time when he went away, Metz and Strasbourg had been taken, and he felt there was no use in fighting. So certain did Capt. Ceribeer feel that he was in the right that he actually returned to Paris last June, never expecting that anything would happen to him.

A man at Exeter, England, recently sold his wife for \$250 to another man who had taken a liking for her, the lady making no objection. The children were divided, the husband taking two, and the wife the rest. He has since declined to maintain them, and his wife brought the matter before the magistrates. She did not deny the sale-in fact, seemed to think it a mere did not deny the sale—in fact, seemed to think it a mere ordinary matter of business, and said her purchaser was supporting her. The magistrates, of course, were greatly shocked. She had brought this upon herself. She had consented to be sold, and therefore could not expect to have any peace. They thought it was a most disgraceful case, and that she did not deserve any protection. If her husband threatened her violently or assaulted her, then they would grant her a summons. The applicant then thanked the bench and left the court. The reporter does not say what she thanked them for. Was it for their advice or for the promise to give her protection after her husband had half killed her!

The Nagaseki (Japan) Gazette gives an ac-

The Nagasaki (Japan) Gazette gives an account of an observation made of the annular eclipse of the sun, which was partially visible at that place, on th 6th of June. The observation began at 10h. 19m. 17s. a.m. -the first contact taking place at a point on the sun's measured around the circumference toward the right, 43m. 59s. the moon's limb swept over a remarkable dark spot on the sun's disc in the upper right hand quadrant. The moment of maximum cellipse, or createst phase, occurred at four minutes after noon, the magnitude of the eclipse being then 0.72 on the northern limb, the sun's diameter being considered as = 1. At this moment there was a considerable dimnution of the solar light, a lurid glare existing very perceptibly. There also was a fall in the thermometer in the sun's light of about 10°. The last contact of the moon's limb with the sun's took place at 1h. 51m. 17s. p. m., the eclipse then terminating at a point 5° to the right of the sun's vertex, estimated as before mentioned. This eclipse was remarkable, as being of unusually long duration. 43m. 39s. the moon's limb swept over a remarkable dark

A LABOR RIOT.

VIOLENT CONDUCT OF THE MILL STRIKERS AT WILLIAMSPORT.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., July 22 .- The strike of mill workmen in this city has assumed a serious phase. The strikers assembled at about ten o'clock, this morning, and moved to the upper mill-yards. At the mill of Filbert & Otto, the police were drawn up in line to guard the place. The crowd assailed them with brickbats, broke through the line and went into the mill. Thence they went through all the mills, the men who were at work fleeing through the lumber piles for their lives. Several fights occurred and many men were wounded. One boy was struck with a handspike by a foreman and seriously wounded. The Chief of Police came near having his arm broken by a blow from a club. A special policeman was severely wounded, being struck on the head by an iron bar, Policeman Foresman was hit in the face with a brick and badly wounded. Policeman Strycker was struck by two clubs which were thrown at him and Officer Platt had his clothes badly torn. The strikers then moved to the mills below the city, closing those which were at work. The tal (there has not yet been time enough to hear from military have been called out and are now parading the streets. The greatest excitement prevails. The strikers will meet to-morrow morning at 9:30 o'clock, Some shooting occurred at about 7 o'clock this evening, but it

was not serious. THE CASUALTY CALENDAR.

A STEAMER BURNED - ANOTHER STEAMER

EASTPORT, Me., July 22.—The steamer Queen arrived here from Calais Saturday morning, and was hauled up for repairs during the afternoon, when it was discovered that she was in flames in the hold. It is supposed she took fire from cotton-waste. There is nothing left of the vessel but her bottom. The Queen was valued at about \$20,000, and was uninsured. She had been running between Calais and Eastport, and was owned by the St. Croix Company.

The steamer New-England, on her passage from 8 John to Eastport to-day, was wrecked on the Wolves. The steamer is a total loss. Her passengers, crew and baggage were all saved. The steamer Belle Brown has gone to her aid.

A PIC-NIC PARTY'S MISFORTUNE. Wheeling, West Va., July 22.-A wagon

oming down the Chapline Hill road last evening, with a party returning from a family pic-nic, slipped off the roadside and fell over a precipice. Mr. and Mrs. Barnhardt, their son, Miss Lizzie Karne, and Joseph Rhode composed the party. All jumped from the wagen except Miss Karne, who was carried with it half way down the hill to a level place. She had a leg and arm broken, and was badly cut and bruised about the head. Mrs. Barnhardt was pretty badly bruised. The fall was about 100 feet, but the horses were not injured in the

A HUNTER'S FATAL BLUNDER.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., July 22 .- A dispatch from Chateaugay Lake, Saturday night, says two men, named Seymour, were shot while lying asleep in their boat by a man named Schultz, who claims he mistook them for a deer which he was hunting. One of the me was but slightly grazed in the arm by the ball, which entered the back of the other's head, inflicting a dangerous if not fatal wound. Schultz is under arrest.

A PROFESSOR DROWNED. PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Prof. A. Beidsman.

age 45, lately from Chicago, while bathing this morning at Cape May was seized with a fit in shallow water and drowned. About the time Prof. Beidsman was drowned a lifeboat rescued four young men who had ventured into deep water and become exhausted.

TWO LITTLE GIRLS BURIED IN A COAL-MINE.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 23 .- The surface near the Baltimore shaft of the Wilkesbarre Mine caved in this morning, causing the destruction of a house occupied by two families. Two little girls were buried. The mine

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

....Reports from the interior of Ulster County, President Grant and Gen. Porter left Long It is reported that an injunction is to be served on the city government of Portsmouth, N. H., to prevent or delay the aid voted to the Portsmouth and Dover Railroad.

...On the 26th of June, Mr. Mataxos, the Minister of Justice of Greece, staired in the Chamber of Deputies of that country that the allegation that the Greek Government had cause the transportation of certain couviets to New Orleans was a fabrication

calumny.

Miss Gabriella McKean, the actress, through
hencer Tribune, emphatically deales the report published in promKastern papers insicating that she was instrumental is causing
ath of McKean Buchanan. She attributes the report to malice on
irt of a discharged agent.

the part of a discarged agent.

... Agent Adams of the Los Pinos Indian Agency in Colorado reports to the Indian Bureau, under date of July 2, that the rumors that the Ufe Indians are preparing for hostifities are without any foundation whethere. These reports are considered by the Department sufficient to dissipate all apprehensions that have been sutertained of the Utes of Colorado and New Mexico. ... The Daily Ohio Statesman (Democratic) of Columbus, has merged with The Daily Despatch (Independent) and with hereafter be published under the name of the latter. The proprietors of The Statesman spitals their whelky. John M. Webb of Columbus a John A. Arthur of Cinctanett will be the editors of the consolidate journal, and it will be independent in politica. This leaves Columb with no Democratic newspaper, and with but eoe morning newspaper.

....The Directors of the Connecticut Western allread to-day chose the Hon. Wm. H. Baruum of Sallabury as resident, George M. Bartholomew of Hartford, Vice-President; F. L. arrall of Hartford, Secretary, and Wm. L. Gilbert of Winsted, Treas-rer. The amendment to the charter, allowing the building of a branch illipond from New-Britain to Collinaville, was sourced by the stock-chiers, by a value of 16 to 16.

talion of the line, numbering 500 men, will march for THREE YEARS OF GRANT.

SENATOR SCHURZ'S SPEECH AT ST. LOUIS. MASTERLY REVIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATION-ITS FAILURES, BLUNDERS, AND CRIMES-THE REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION DEBAUCHED AND THE MASSES OF THE PARTY DELUDED-AN IMPRESSIVE PICTURE OF THE EVILS OF PERSONAL GOVERNMENT.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE ! St. Louis, July 22 .- All of St. Louis that the com-

paratively limited space of the Temple would hold came together to-night to do honor to the distinguished Senator, who, in defining his position to his constituents, sounds the key-notes of Liberalism as well. There were no bands or any of the mechanism usually called in to aid political demonstrations, Long before the speaker arrived, an audience as marked in respectability as it was large in numbers filled the hall, and through two hours of the speaking renewed crowds poured up the stairs but could not get in. The preliminaries of organization brought out some of the foremost citizens of St. Louis as officers, Col. Grosvenor, the Chairman of the Liberal State Committee, calling the meeting to order. Senator Schurz was received in a tempest of cheers, the ladies rivaling the men in their rapturous applause and waving of handkerchiefs. Of Mr. Schurz's method there is no need to speak. The country knows that from the remarkable displays in the Senate last Winter, and from the speech itself-which THE TRIBUNE lays before its readers, complete in every sentence-you can judge of the last great effort of Mr. Schurz. He has prepared it from beginning to end within ten days, and only completed the last lines within three hours of its delivery, No description can approximately represent the impressive power with which every word was delivered. The effect was not marked, save when a great tempest of applause broke out. The audience listened with absorbed attention. After that first, simple, dignified explanation of his own career in the Senate, with his gradual estrangement from the harpies of the Administration, the applause and cheers stifled all further speech for the moment. Plainly, the Senator's course was in keeping with the wishes of his constituents as represented here. Perhaps the most profound sensation followed the disclosure in refutation of Grant's petty and undignified insinuation that Senator Schurz revolted because he could not control appointments in Missouri. The Senator's lip curled with scorn and his voice was filled with unmeasured contempt in alluding to the groveling business. It was not his wish that the natter should be made public, and though he has the letters to attest from a former semi-Cabinet official, he couches his rebuttal in the simplest possible way. The disclosure was not the less a sensation, and was probably the most suggestive point in that extraordinary picture of Grant which the Senator throws off in sentences of incomparable, yet restrained vigor.

The epitome of Grant, vivid but colorless, strong though passionless, struck the audience with a marked effect. There was no temper on the part of the speaker to lessen from the measured sustained vigor of the characterization, the repulsive original stood out with a boldness fairly startling. The rehearsal of the Civil Service failure, with the attested opposition of Gen. Grant's advisers and the consistent disregard of all suggestions from the friends of reform, met no uncertain recognition at the hands of the assemblage. Notice that paragraph summing up the tendencies of Gen. Grant. Men talking of that incomparable epitome, say that even Gen. Grant's best friends could not alter a line of it, and yet they cling to him as a leader. Knowing that the Senator zealously supported the Cincinuati nominees, there was, nevertheless, a keen expectancy of his view of the Cincinnati Convention, and, although the time had worn well past an hour, there was an unflagging attention to every syllable. With the analysis of Greeley's character and purpose and the end to be subserved in his election the audience ex-

pressed their hearty approval. The press a day or two back had hinted at an important letter, somewhat of a definitive character, from Mr. Greeley, that Mr. Schurz would read, and when, at the end of the elaborate summary of his Administration of public action, the letter on Civil Service was read, there was a visible commotion to catch every sentence, and outbursts of applause at the most striking sentences. Its conclusion was sluted with deafening cheers. When alluding to himself, Mr. Schurz frankly and proudly announced Supporting such principles as these, and upon the Cincinnati platform, I give my heartiest sup. port to Horace Greeley," the audience burst out anew in prolonged vociferations of approval. For two hours and a half the house, utterly packed listened with absorbed attention to what is considered by the Senator's friends the most perfect effort of his brilliant career. It is regarded as one of the strongest contributions to the campaign, as every statement is corroborated by written evidence even more damaging to the Administration than the straightforward charges of Senator Sumper.

SPEECH OF SENATOR SCHURZ.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Standing before my contituents, I deem it my duty to give an account of my public conduct, the motives which have governed it, and the ends it is intended to subserve-I can do this in no better way than by expressing fully and frankly my views of the events which have produced the present extraordinary situation of our public national affairs; events in which l took a small part-and also to state what I consider it my duty as a patriotic citizen to do in order to promote the best interests of the Republic. It has een my misfortune to displease many with whom I cooperated on the political field for many years, and from whom I now, with great regret, find myself separated. To the attacks with which some of them endeavor to overwhelm me, I have but one answer. I have never considered my party the supreme arbiter of my sense of duty. I have always een in politics aims far higher than the success of the organization to which I belonged, and I have never believed that a party, even if it be my own, has a right to stand in the way of public good. This has throughout my public life been my supreme rule of action, and I trust it will always be, to whatever consequence it may lead as to my political fortunes. On this ground I shall appeal to your sober judg-

WHAT WAS EXPECTED OF THE ADMINISTRATION. When I was honored with a seat in the Senate of the United States I expected to support the Administration which then came into power. The tasks it was called to perform were of unusual importance The civil war was over. Its logical results, the abolition of Slavery and the organization of free labor society in the South, were just being reduced to political form and imbedded in the Constitution of the Republic. It remained to fortify those results by reconciling to them the minds of the Southern people, so that their development could be securely left to the working of local self-government instead of the rule of force. To this end a wise and generous policy, appealing to the best instincts of human nature, was required to assuage the passions and animosities the war had left behind it, and to make those who had been overcome in the conflict of arms as much as possible satisfied with the new order of things. During a period of great public danger the constitutional restrictions of power had not unfrequently yielded to commanding necessity. The law had been overridden by the exigencies of the moment and the people had become accustomed to a government of force. It was necessary to restore the integrity of the law and make it respected by the governing party as well as by those who were governed. Great

abuses had crept into the public service, aggravated by the irregular practices of warlike times. The public interest imperatively demanded a thorough reform. The people were loaded down with enor mous burdens, and, while willing to bear all for their country, they looked for reasonable relief through a sound financial policy.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S EXTRAORDINARY OFFORTU NITIES AND EXTRAORDINARY FAILURES.

While these problems were uncommonly perplex ing, the incoming Administration was favored with extraordinary opportunities. The ruling party had wielded almost undisputed power. It had a great history behind it from which it might have drawn a noble inspiration for new efforts, aiming at some thing higher than selfish advantage. It had conquered under a banner of peace. There was an bundance of character and talent in its ranks to fit it for the work of reform. The newly elected President had the confidence of the country in advance The masses of the people were well disposed. The greatness of the task to be performed, as well as of the possibilities presented, could scarcely fail to excite the noblest ambition. A success great enough to be the envy of the world was within reach. It did not require very great men to see and appreciate such opportunities, but it required what I might call the genius of smallness to lose them all. More than three years of that Administration are now behind as part of the history of the Republic, and what has come of our hopes? A disappointment which makes further hope appear like mockery. This Administration, which commenced its career under such happy anspices, has in so alarming a degree devel oped some of the very worst tendencies of our polit ical life that its continuance in authority appears as a danger and menace to our free institutions. In no period of our history, perhaps, has the selfishness of ower and the grasping greed of party stood more insidiously, stubbornly, and conspicuously in the way of manifest duty. Let us take a survey of the field and trust to the evidence of our senses.

THE FIRST DUTY-CONCILIATION OF THE SOUTH. The first great object of our policy should have een to renationalize the South, to revive among the Southern people feelings calculated to attach their hearts again to the fortunes of this Union. For, let us not indulge in the delusion that the holding to gether by force of its component parts is a basis apon which a Republic can safely rest or long endure. It requires that bond which binds together the hearts of the people, and not their bodies only; and to create that bond was for us the highest ob ject of statesmanship. We read of King Frederick William II. of Prussia, the Father of Frederick the Great, that he was fond of occasionally cudgeling such of his subjects as displeased him. One day while walking in the streets of Berlin he saw a man harriedly turn a corner at his approach. The King overtook him, and asked "Why did you ran away from me?" "Because I was afraid of your Mayesty," replied the trembling burgher. "Well, you rascal," said the King, " do you know that I want my subjects to love me, and not to fear me?" And to produce that love he gave him a sound drubbing. Such methods of creating sentimental attachment may have passed more than a century ago in a despotic kingdom, but in a country like this love is not inspired by caresses of that kind, and even in Prussia they have long since come to the conclusion that it requires very different methods to build up and hold together a great empire. In order to revive patriotic feeling and national attachment in the South, we had to convince the people that we were their friends and not their conquerors only; that we had their welfare at beart, and not our advantage. Only when we made them believe in the ourity and unselfishness of our intentions could we nope to regain their affections. Let us see what was done by the Administration and the ruling party. ROBBERY AND RUINOUS MISGOVERNMENT ENCOUR-

The great social revolution grown out of the war had resulted, by logical necessity, in the enfranchisement of the colored people. Only by the exercise of political rights can the free laborer maintain his independence; but the colored voters, untutored and inexperienced, fell under the leadership of unscrupulous adventurers. I do not say that this could have been entirely prevented. It was one of the usual consequences of great social revolutions, but its effects might well have been limited in time and extent by a wise policy. As it was, a syst robbery and ruinous misgovernment ensued which has hardly a parallel in history. Most of those States were, with incredible rapidity, burdened with enermous debts without any equivalent. Scores of millions disappeared, as if by magic, in the capacious darkness of private pockets. Impoverished as those States were by war, they were now stripped named The public expenses became absurdly extravagant the taxes unbearable. Under such Lads industry was discouraged and flagged. Enterprise sank down with hopeless despair. Production diminished, and, incredible as it may seem, while the rest of the coun try was progressing prosperously, the value of real property in many of those States appeared in th census of 1870, after five years of peace, far below the figures exhibited by the census of 1860. Such have been the effects of so-called carpet-bag government in the South. Who was responsible for this! These governments were and are at this moment carried on in the name and under the auspices of the Republican party. It was through them that the Southern people felt the touch of degrading power. It was in them that they saw the spirit working. Was that impression wrong? Consider impartially what reasons they had for it. DISFRANCHISEMENT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

While the most reckless and rapacious of political

AGED IN THE SOUTH.

bloodsuckers were thus plundering those communities a system of political disabilities was maintained which excluded a large number of the intelligent and property-holding men from eligibility to office, and thus from active participation in administration of public affairs. A large number of those who had the greatest stake in good government were thus told that it was no business of theirs. While in this way on the one side the work of the plunderers was facilitated, it was not wonderful that on the other the summons you shall love this Government did not meet with enthusiastic response. The removal of political disabilities, although its good effects could not have been doubted, was studiously put off until it could no longer be denied : aye, until the Cincinnati Convention had shown that the question could be trifled with no longer; and when amnesty was granted it was done with such useless restrictions and with such a grudging grace as to make it appear that those who gave it would much rather have withheld it. It was simply the first victory of the Cincinnati movement. Lock over the legislation of Congress touching the late insurrectionary States. Study attentively the payonet law, the Ku-Klux law, as they now present themselves in retrospective The ends that legislation was to reach were apparently good. Grave disorders had occurred in the South. Voters had been terrorized in the exercise of their rights. Innocent and inoffensive persons had been cruelly persecuted, oppressed, maltreated, killed, by organized bands of maranders The laws I spoke of were ostensibly intended to protect the rights of citizens and to repress such disorder. Well-meaning persons, to whom even when opposing the passage of those laws I always gave credit for good intentions, were drawn into their support by their generous sympathies for these whom they considered in peril; but what was the character of those laws, what their effect, and what the secret aim of some of the master spirits who designed them? Not only did they, while protecting the rights of some, break down the bulwarks of the citizens against arbitrary authority, and by transgressing all constitutional limits of power danger the rights of all. Not only did the